Direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions means solid particles emitted directly from an air emissions source or activity, or gaseous emissions or liquid droplets from an air emissions source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. Direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions include elemental carbon, directly emitted organic carbon, directly emitted sulfate, directly emitted nitrate, and other inorganic particles (including but not limited to crustal material, metals, and sea salt).

Existing control measure means any Federally enforceable national, State, or local control measure that has been approved in the SIP and that results in reductions in emissions of $PM_{2.5}$ or $PM_{2.5}$ precursors in a nonattainment area.

Full implementation inventory is the projected RFP emission inventory for the year preceding the attainment date, representing a level of emissions that demonstrates attainment.

Milestone year inventory is the projected RFP emission inventory for the applicable RFP milestone year (*i.e.* 2009 and, where applicable, 2012).

$PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS means the particulate matter national ambient air quality standards (annual and 24-hour) codified at 40 CFR 50.7.

$PM_{2.5}$ design value for a nonattainment area is the highest of the three-year average concentrations calculated for the monitors in the area, in accordance with 40 CFR part 50, appendix N.

$PM_{2.5}$ attainment plan precursor means $S0_2$ and those other $PM_{2.5}$ precursors emitted by sources in the State which the State must evaluate for emission reduction measures to be included in its $PM_{2.5}$ nonattainment area or maintenance area plan.

$PM_{2.5}$ precursor means those air pollutants other than $PM_{2.5}$ direct emissions that contribute to the formation of $PM_{2.5}$. $PM_{2.5}$ precursors include $S0_2$, NO_X, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia.

Reasonable further progress (RFP) means the incremental emissions reductions toward attainment required under sections 172(c)(2) and 171(1).

Subpart 1 means the general attainment plan requirements found in subpart 1 of part D of title I of the Act.

§51.1001 Applicability of part 51.

The provisions in subparts A through X of this part apply to areas for purposes of the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS to the extent they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this subpart.

§51.1002 Submittal of State implementation plan.

(a) For any area designated by EPA as nonattainment for the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the State must submit a State implementation plan satisfying the requirements of section 172 of the Act and this subpart to EPA by the date prescribed by EPA which will be no later than 3 years from the date of designation.

(b) The State must submit a plan consistent with the requirements of section 110(a)(2) of the Act unless the State already has fulfilled this obligation for the purposes of implementing the $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS.

(c) *Pollutants contributing to fine particle concentrations.* The State implementation plan must identify and evaluate sources of $PM_{2.5}$ direct emissions and $PM_{2.5}$ attainment plan precursors in accordance with §§51.1009 and 51.1010. After January 1, 2011, for purposes of establishing emissions limits under 51.1009 and 51.1010, States must establish such limits taking into consideration the condensable fraction of direct $PM_{2.5}$ emissions. Prior to this date, States are not prohibited from establishing source emission limits that include the condensable fraction of direct $PM_{2.5}$.

(1) The State must address sulfur dioxide as a $PM_{2.5}$ attainment plan precursor and evaluate sources of SO_2 emissions in the State for control measures.

(2) The State must address NO_X as a $PM_{2.5}$ attainment plan precursor and evaluate sources of NO_X emissions in the State for control measures, unless the State and EPA provide an appropriate technical demonstration for a specific area showing that NO_X emissions from sources in the State do not significantly contribute to $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations in the nonattainment area.

(3) The State is not required to address VOC as a $PM_{2.5}$ attainment plan precursor and evaluate sources of VOC